

From Our Own Correspondent.

certain that they were defeated everywhere when they crossed the boundaries of the principality—Derwiah Pasha from the Herzegovina as well as Hussein Pasha from the Turkey. And while the result of the war was not known, Russia is concerned about the army of 70,000 men in Bessarabia. We are decidedly on the eve of a new Oriental complication or perhaps of a war.

The check of the French expedition in Mexico has in no way diminished the confidence in their ultimate success. The Spanish Government seems anxious to re-entrench itself in the field already gained by the Emperor Napoleon III. The French Government whether it does not require Spanish co-operation upon a new basis, and it comes out that Rattazzi, the President of the Italian Ministry, has likewise confidentially offered the co-operation of Italy, unconditionally, purely to show her gratitude to France. No answer has as yet been received from the Turkish, and it is evident since the Emperor does the co-operation will be required since the Emperor does require any partnership which might soon become embarrassing. We must, however, acknowledge that the servility of the present Italian Cabinet to Napoleon is hardly more than the expression of public opinion throughout the peninsula, and that Rattazzi will have to encounter a most strenuous opposition if his proposal gets accepted by the Emperor. The Italians know very well that they cannot hope to recover the rights of the peninsula without the permission of France, still they do not wish to bind their country to the person of the Emperor Napoleon, and object to a war with Mexico, which has not in any way given offence to Italy, and whose resistance against the French expedition is founded upon the defense of Mexican nationality.

Garribaldi has suddenly returned to Caprea. He is in relief of the Ministers and diplomatists. Whether he has given up, for the moment, all plans of any new expedition, or whether he continues to prepare for a participation in the Oriental struggle remains to be seen. Russia being on the point of recognizing Italy, the General was requested by the King and Cabinet to look himself for the recognition, and he proved, as always, to be loyal and to comply with the wishes of the Emperor. It may be considered as an event of the greatest importance since it would soon be followed by the recognition of Prussia and of several minor German Courts dependent upon Russia, as for instance Baden and Wittenberg. Thus Austria, becoming still more isolated, might be induced to come to terms at Venice. The Italian Minister, who is now endeavoring to ingratiate himself with Russia, to dissolve the Polish military school, lately established at Cuneo under the direction of Gen. Visotzki.

The threatening aspect of the Oriental question begins to modify the policy of the Austrian Cabinet towards Hungary. The theory now adopted is that she forfeited her old independence by the insurance contract as given up by the official papers, but the terms of the Hungarians for reconciliation, viz., Dualism, remains still unacceptable to Francis Joseph, while the Hungarians continue to refuse their cooperation in the Vienna Council of the Empire where the play at Constitution is going on so vigorously. The Budget is now under discussion, but when Chancellor Schussanig shall make the emperor's enclosures within the bounds of the votes, the Minister, Count Wickenburg, most candidly told him that he had no such intention—that, in fact, he had already overstepped the estimates under discussion by two million florins. The Imperial Court felt no indignation at such an avowal, and contented itself with some exclamations of surprise, and protesting a short speech in regard to the policy of the Government, which degrades the Council of the Empire to an engine for covering the deficit.

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P. S.—June 27. The expected debate in the Legislative Body on the Mexican question came off yesterday. It justifies this prospect to my letter. It began with an able speech from Jules Favre, a severely critical review of the Mexican business, from its origin up to the present, and earnest protest against its continuance. The skillfulness of all the talking Ministers, M. Billault then made a laudable speech, and the Government took advantage of the opportunity to give a high glittering eloquence at points, but bringing forth, after all, but a mere product of explanation. The public, who has been so anxiously awaiting this official statement of the Imperial policy, does not know too essentially more than it knew yesterday of the details of that policy. In general, the policy consisted of a short speech, and a series of other difficult parts of the unconstitutional proceedings of the Government, which degrade the Council of the Empire to an engine for covering the deficit.

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M. Billault began with justifying the loose combination of the three Powers, in action, leaving them no agency in the London Convention. In this earliest part of his talk, he very properly sustained himself by showing that to the extent "the policy of America [the United States] has been the same as that of European States." To justify the actual unitarian position of France, a seemingly different from its position by that tripartite agreement of London, was more difficult than to justify the quality of the difficulty, viz., to get out of it by falling into certain inconsistencies and in order that his incongruous arguments may seem to hold together, he keeps them far apart by quite long and eloquent passages, leading away from the subject proper into *argumenta ad hominem*, *ad verendum*, *ad claptandum*. &c. He applies the same process to other difficult parts of his speech, and so, by the force of his consciousness of the subject, and the comparatively small amount of desirable information contained in it.

A not unfair abridgment of an hour or two of his talk, utterly minus its rhetorical graces, would run thus: "From the outset we saw that we must go further than the terms of our London agreement. The other parties to the London Convention were not qualified to discuss the withdrawal from the business is not to be compared with the English withdrawal. England was shy at going in and modest in coming out. Spain was boldly in advance when we went in, but came out—courtesy forbids to say how. France is today on the battlefield terms with England and Spain, but especially with England. Gen. Prim has an unequalled reputation among the ablest and noblest and honorable of men; the Emperor bids me say so here, and apart from his dissent from our policy, is above suspicion." [Cries of Oh! oh! in the House.] The Cabinet of Madrid disapproved the Solideo Convention as thoroughly as the Emperor did.

We impose nothing on Mexico. We ask it to govern itself. There is really no question of our Government having no Government in Mexico. What we desire is a Government. Let the sovereign people make one, Republic or Monarchy, in full freedom of action. As to Maximilian being King, we never went further than to say, in informal conversation that he suited us as he suited the Mexicans. We hardly care to go as far as that, even in this official document. If it were the faith of the Mexican Government, the United States has set forth the necessity of that doctrine often—e.g., President's dispatch (see), Jan. 12, 1869.

"When the French flag shall float on the walls of Mexico [the walls of Mexico and French flag floating on the same corresponds in French that sometime favorite phrase of the Americans, "It is the fate of the Latin race to conquer the world,"]—when the French flag shall float in those parts, we shall be generous as ever; shall call the polls the unhappy, enfranchised people, opposition parties of all shades, to vote then under protection for the sort of government they like best. If they like then the Juarez tyranny, *avanti soit* it so be it; we wash our hands of it." [Approbrious laugh from Rome.] I once Maximilian was not high enough taken down. For he is a detail. We respect him. So we do Almonte. We protect Almonte now, because when he left here last Winter we were confident that by the time he reached Vera Cruz our flag would float over Mexico; and when he did reach there he had made up our minds to not accept his resignation. But now, alas! the Soleio Convention was not what we were really in for, and we conclude that the treaty would not observe stipulations; and therefore, Messieurs, however wrong it might have been for us to receive Almonte under our protection, while we were negotiating with Juarez's government, of whose opponents he was a devoted revolutionary leader, still to have received him when we were in for the Mexican flag as above said floating, and when we should have had the Solideo Convention repudiated if it had not been so.

Sincerely, this, in short hand, and omitting the intervening rhetorical passages, is an impartial report of Mr. Billault's speech. Recollect, it took him something like three hours to say what it took me five minutes to say. A quick note to the loss of his laborious maintenance of speech and humane deliverance of explanation.

"As to the matter of the flag, I am not in favor of it."

calculations have been circulated all over Europe on this side, by newspaper correspondents from Paris. This sort of thing cannot be done in our newspapers. Not so! But for the European press it is an odious, abominable organization of calumny. [Cries of That's so! That's so! *C'est vrai! C'est vrai!* from innocent members and others in the House.] I say nothing of the public opinion bearing on the money side, lately felt before the British Parliament for its not liking to discuss an affair like this. But let us see what this Jekyll is as bad as Miramont, who, it must be confessed, was made and grabbed money when and how he could. He got money of the Jekyll banking house, I don't know how much, for which he gave bonds for a known amount of 75,000,000 francs. Jekyll agreed to recognize these bonds, that much I know. "I'll send your document in proof," cried M. Jules Favre from the Opposition bench. "Don't! I cite numerous voices."

"Jehan!" continues Billault. "Take my word for it, if Miramont went into this scandalousism of Jekyll so did Jekyll. None of our Government folks have dabbled in it. Innocent fellow-citizens, however, have invested in it. Their claims will be properly cared for; and so don't say any more about that."

"As to accepting our pay from Jekyll now, guaranteed by the United States Government, of course we shall not. England will not take her pay on such guaranty. The guaranty itself is guaranteed by mortgage to the United States of certain territories of Mexico. We have reason to hope that the Washington Government itself will not approve the mortgage treaty."

"In conclusion, alone, since our allies, with whom we are still on the best of terms, have deserted us, we go on concurring and to conquer, till we reach Mexico, the capital; preside over popular free elections of next form of Government; indemnify ourselves on the pecuniary side; vindicate our wrongs on the other side; and then, if newly free, let the Government maintain itself, come away and let Mexico be the devil."

"I will notice that of the expenses, re-enforcements, and other immediate practicalities of the Mexican expedition in its actual and imminent phases, Minister Billault says absolutely nothing. The conjuncting public, as you must imagine, does not observe his Excellency's reticence on these points. Your correspondents, for this bout, will remark, as you will, that the change of plan, for some of our other, seems to have taken place within the past few days. Not more than 4,000 troops, it is now believed, will start this month; and they go no further, most of them, than Martinique, where they will lie in camp a season. The grand re-enforcements are to be forwarded, at intervals, to the coast, at convenient intervals, and the war, in the next Autumn, after the worst heat and dangers of fever are past."

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MANCHESTER, Eng., June 29, 1862.

I think by this time you are convinced that I was right, and had good grounds for asserting you England would not interfere in our rebellion. You may, however, be somewhat puzzled to hear so constantly these rumors of intervention and mediation. As a rule, you will observe they come from France. I think I can explain the matter. The leaders of the rebellion thought England could not do without cotton, and, whether she would or no, must needs them. They also knew, what all the world knows now, that the aristocratic party here hated all things American, and would be glad to assist so far as possible in the work of destroying the Great Republic. The Rebels did not and could not for a moment admit that cotton was not king, and on nothing counted with more certainty than help from England. How wonderfully God in His providence arranged it that the withholding of cotton was the salvation of the cotton manufactures I have already said. And the very interest that was supposed would break through all laws, human and divine, to those who do not understand the cotton trade, found it expedient to protect the cotton trade, and to support the cotton cause, in fact, to be the potent vice against it. Feeling that England must be on their side, the next step was to secure France. She must be bribed. How? The Emperor has a cousin; an American known here as Patterson Bonaparte of Baltimore whom it would be for family reasons well to provide for. We have the relation of a marriage, and a cousin as desirable as Mr. Patterson Bonaparte. What could so please the French Emperor as the magnificent prospect of a great Bonaparte kingdom or empire in North America! How it would delight France and revenge all her defeats there! Now you have the key. I need not work out the problem. You can do it. You are the king. Only I can say I think will find the key to all our trouble, when he cannot explain. You will find it all out, when he has a deep game to play. Louis Napoleon makes some one else the cat-paw, while he pretends the greatest friendship for the party he intends to cheat. He kept his place a secret, encouraged the Tories of England to interfere in America, and he would assist. Gets Spain to interfere in Mexico, and he would assist. Gets Russia, in the Treaty of Commerce with Persia, and Russia, in the Treaty of Commerce, Spain was put to some expense; so was England; and it was only after Almonte went to Mexico that Spain and England found what the real game was. They were not deceived by the announcement that an arch-duke of Austria was to be the King, though the Arch-Duke himself may have been. Hence their otherwise quite mysterious retreat from the position they had taken in the English press, so that *The Times* is changed to the effect that England has no intention to interfere in America. Hence so far as I can see, a growing tendency to conciliate on the part of Spain at least, the United States Government, and hence the otherwise mad prosecution of the Mexican war on the part of France.

But how is the thing to work? Easy enough. Patterson Bonaparte is to rely. Not that she looks for ideas, stands godfather to the brat that is born. It is notorious fact (explained above) that every Bonapartist in France is for the South, while every Orleanist and Republican is for the North. That England will not discourage the efforts of France in this rely. Not that she looks for ideas; it will succeed, but she looks upon full exhaustion of France as her gain. That Palmerston will now retreat to Napoleon and encourage him on to his harm, I believe; but that does not imply that he wishes him success. Had he hated America he hates France more, after all. Disraeli charged him in the House with the proposition that Lyons and Mercurio should be expelled. You are surprised why? Palmerston denied it, and you can believe or disbelieve as you please. That Mercurio has deceived the American Government, I can believe, but he should not be able to do so any longer.

The Patterson-Bonaparte view of the American difficulty was presented to me some weeks since, and I said nothing at all. I could review the matter, put it to the test, and then say what I thought of it. But it appears more plain. I think it will be found the trail to the rattlesnake's den.

What, is, then, to be done? Time is all gain to us, all loss to France. Time prepares us for a great war, conquers and reclaims the South, so that she will go heartily into the punishment of France for her treachery. Time will give the South to us, and England and strengthen the hands of our friends here, who are many, wins over the wavering, which makes the great majority, weakens the French alliance, and turns England's face to America. The French are great at a death. Americans are great at "hold on." France is easily exhausted; we grow stronger by conflict. A bad harvest, a few reverses and Napoleon will be glad to see the end of his step him. Time is our great weapon, and if Napoleon can manage him by diplomacy for six months, we can fall on him like an avalanche.

There has been a great change in the European mind about America, and it is going on. Time is now working to our advantage. The feeling in England is, from highest to lowest, one of great relief to find she has kept out of the American war. Time will still in the end bring other and kinder feelings in time.

We pick up a crumb of comfort now and then on the slavery question, but we still long for the great work of Emancipation to begin.

THE UNION MEETING.—A meeting of the merchants of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday with reference to the closing of stores this afternoon so that employees may have a chance to attend the Union demonstration. On motion of H. B. Hill, esq., it was unanimously resolved to close their places of business on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, in order that all persons in their employ may attend the Union meeting.

— *New York Cattle Market Mon* —

July, July 14. We have to report a rise in the market equal to half a cent a pound upon the net weight of beef cattle, for all but the most inferior sorts, which may not be quite so much in advance, but all are selling better than last week, and nearly the whole stock in market will be sold out to-day. We cannot hear of any considerable lots to arrive, except one for Government. From appearances this evening, we judge that the closing day of the market will be better than any one for many weeks. The advance this week is partly owing to the fact that there are but 3,100 head of bullocks on sale, beside a few left over from last week, and partly to the fact that nearly all the stock is in the hands of dealers who have bought on speculation, or else have some business connection with the shipper, that makes them interested. This is certainly the case with more than two-thirds of the droves on sale, and a good many of which changed hands here or at Albany. Under such circumstances but little management was needed, to establish an agreement to advance the rates, against which it were idle for the buyers to contend. They have, however, within the past year, taken a course which checks-mates the speculators. This is done by employing buying brokers, who work for a small commission, while the butcher attends to his shop or stall in the market, and never comes near the sale yards. The absence of so many buyers often gives the market place a look of dullness, while sales are really going on rapidly. To-day, however, the business opened lively in the morning, and went on rapidly through the day, except an hour or two at noon, when the herdsmen drove buyers and sellers into the shade. There are but few really extra good bullocks in market, and even these are not as many as usual of inferior sorts. Nearly all are good, fair, medium quality, suitable for retail butchers, and will sell at prices equivalent to an average of 8 cents a pound for the net weight of meat, ranging at 7½ to 8½ cents, sinking off. There is also an improvement in the sheep market of 25 to 50 cents a head, and live hogs are selling better than at our last report.

Full particulars to-morrow.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met at 1 p. m. yesterday, President Henry in the chair. Mr. Mayor proposed that action should be taken on his resolution to pay bounties to soldiers, offered at the last meeting. A motion to lay on the table was carried. For some time past, the North Eastern Dispensary has been occupied jointly by the managers of that institution and the Ladies' Hospital Association, and those two bodies are now quarrelling for possession of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. A long debate ensued upon the subject, without any definite result. The Board adjourned until 1 p. m. on Thursday.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Ballard, the Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, has received a very friendly communication from the London Young Men's Christian Association, announcing that from the 11th to the 16th of September has been appointed as the time for the London Conference of the friends of such associations throughout the world, and affectionately requesting that a strong delegation may be sent from the United States.

THE SABINE ON A RECRUITING VOYAGE.—The United States war-frigate Sabine is anchored in New-England harbor, where she is waiting to receive a regiment of Connecticut troops. Through the kindness of Commander Ringold, the citizens of New-England and vicinity were invited on board on Saturday last, to inspect his ship and witness a drill of her crew. At 10 o'clock, orders were given to commence the rigging and fire a salute. The Mayor of New-England acknowledged the courtesy in a brief address, and proposed three cheers for the ladies, which were heartily responded to, and three more for the Union, which were given with a will. The gathering was very large, a majority of which were ladies. Through the polite attention of Capt. Ringold, Lieut. Blake, Paymaster J. George Harris, Acting Masters James P. Surgis and James Courtney, the entertainment was rendered a brilliant one, and the satisfaction expressed was unbounded. The resolution offered in the United States Senate by the Hon. Mr. Foster of Connecticut, to appoint a Committee to inspect the Harbor of New-England, with a view to locate a Navy-Yard at Newport, is one which should not be lost sight of. No harbor within the limits of the United States possesses so many natural advantages as does the harbor of New-England. Any depth of water that may be required is there, and with the outer shores of Long Island stretched for a hundred miles, forming a natural breakwater, it is rendered secure and still free of access from the ocean. Commander Ringold has his recruiting offices located at various points in the vicinity of New-England, and the work of enlistment goes bravely on. Already upward of 200 names are enrolled in New-England alone. Connecticut will do her duty.

THE FASHION COURSE.—A great trot for \$1,000 a side, comes off to-day on the Fashion Course at L. I. The contending horses are the well-known rattlesnake and Gen. Butler, and the conditions of the match are for both to go in harness, mile and a half, the best three in five, a good day and a good racket. A very interesting trot is confidently anticipated between these two fast goers. General Butler, in his recent race with Panic, defeated that horse in 2:28½ to wagon, while the friends of Rattlesnake are sanguine that he will, in his present contest, prove the victor, and have accordingly backed him to win for a large amount of money.

A SPECIFIC SUBSTITUTE.—Messrs. Leeds & Franklin, of No. 112 Broadway, have introduced a novel currency. It consists of postage stamps of all denominations (3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30, 40 cents), pasted upon light vellum paper in such a manner as to fold together. A raised border upon the wrapper will protect the stamp from damage. They can be mounted at slight expense, and, when no longer necessary as a circulating medium, can be used for the purpose for which they were designed. They supply them at 14 to 24 per cent premium on Treasury notes.

THE ANTI-INTERVENTION MOVEMENT.—In consequence of the great Union meeting to be held to-morrow, the 15th inst., the same day fixed for the Anti-Interventionist and Unionist meeting of the foreigners residing in this city, the latter is postponed until Tuesday the 22d inst., at Cooper Institute.

THE GRAIN SHOVELERS.—The strike among the grain shovelers has assumed no new feature. The men still refuse to work, and there is comparatively little grain going on shipboard.

C. W. Burton, esq., has been appointed agent for the State of Pennsylvania, to look after the well-being of the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians, vice Stewart Newell resigned.

"GOD SAVE OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG."—This is the title of a new song by E. Tarnay, music by R. Lowry.

SHARP PRACTICE.—We understand that a man by the name of W. R. Ronalds, who claims to be an agent for the State of Michigan, collected from the United States Paymaster in this city, four months pay for Captain R. N. Doyle, and Lieutenant J. L. Donohue, two of the wounded officers from Jamestown Island; and charged the former \$25 and the latter \$30 for his services. Mr. Clark, the accredited agent, intends to bring the affair before the Superintendent.

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